

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1127 June 9, 1905

Newspapers report a death from plague in Osaka on the 9th instant. In a previous letter I have referred to the discovery of plague-infected rats in that city.

It is reported that a case of smallpox appeared among the crew of the British steamship *Kintuck* at Nagasaki on May 11.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Mongolia* recommended, May 9, for rejection: For Honolulu, 14.

## MEXICO.

 $Report\ from\ Progreso-Mortality-Inspection\ of\ vessels.$ 

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, May 28, as follows: Week ended May 27, 1905. There have been no quarantinable diseases here nor in Merida. Deaths from other causes in Progreso since May 13 have been, in all, 8, due as follows: Athrepsia, 1; congenital debility, 1; acute hepatitis, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; cerebral con-

gestion (alcoholic), 1; dysentery, 1; paludic fever, 1; hydrocephalus, 1. Bills of health have been issued as follows:

May 20, steamship *Vueltabajo*, for Mobile via various Mexican ports. May 20, steamship *Esperanza*, New York via Habana; crew, 96; passengers to New York, 24 (from Progreso).

May 22, steamship Framfield, New York; crew, 24.

May 24, schooner Marian, Ship Island; crew, 7; fumigated.

May 25, steamship Daggry, New York via Campeche; crew, 18.

May 26, steamship *Galveston*, Texas City; crew, 21; passengers, 3; fumigated.

Reports from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Case of malarial fever removed from steamship Seneca—Mortuary statistics—Mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, May 29 and June 1, as follows:

Transactions for the week ended May 27, 1905:

May 21, 1905, inspected and passed British steamship *Miramar*, bound for New Orleans, via Belize, with 24 in the crew. Vessel sails in ballast. May 25, fumigated and passed British steamship *Mancunia*, bound for Norfolk, via Perth Amboy, with 35 in the crew. Vessel sails in cargo of lead and copper. May 26, inspected and passed Austrian steamship *Kostrena*, bound for a point north of Hatteras, via Cardenas, Cuba. Vessel sails in ballast.

Inspected and passed American steamship Seneca bound for New York via Habana with 53 in the crew, 10 first-class passengers, and 1 second-class passenger. Vessel was fumigated by the Cuban medical officer prior to sailing. At the muster of the crew 1 sailor was found who had a temperature of  $39^{\circ}$  C., which to me appeared to be due to malarial fever. I therefore placed the following indorsement on my bill of health: "One seaman with a temperature of  $39^{\circ}$  C. or  $102_{\frac{1}{5}}^{\circ}$  F, though think it malaria. Sailor sent ashore by Cuban medical officer because of absence of positive diagnosis of the above-mentioned seaman."